

No 16 Custom House st.; or at Coal Yard, Broad st.
 north of Arch st
 PETER DUNBAR
 colstf

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held at the State House, Wednesday evening, March 11th, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, It has heretofore been the usage of the Democratic members of the Legislature, as a convenient substitute for Conventions of the people, to make general arrangements connected with the organization of the party in this Commonwealth; and whereas there seems to be a general desire among our constituents to establish upon a basis suited to the growing Democratic spirit of the times, the good old discipline that led to victory in former days: it is therefore by this Convention unanimously

Resolved, That such organization of the Democratic party of this Commonwealth be recommended to our constituents, as will secure the practical supremacy of the people in the management of their political affairs, according to the Constitution, as administered under the Democratic administrations of JEFFERSON and JACKSON.

Resolved, That this Convention hold, as essential to the true doctrine of Democracy, the natural equality of man; that advantages, exclusive privileges and favors of right belong to none; that all combinations, whether open or secret, favored by acts of special legislation, for the purpose of enjoying advantages over the rest of the community, are in the nature of monopolies, and subversive of the equal rights of man, and ought to be discontinued and opposed by the Democracy of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the support of regular nominations, duly and fairly made by the people, or in pursuance of their express authority, is essential to the success of Democratic politics, as well as to all effective co-operation with the Democracy of other States.

Resolved, That this Convention approve of a NATIONAL CONVENTION for the nomination of Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election, such Convention being the only fair and practicable method of concentrating the views of the Democracy upon the subject; that Massachusetts will be represented in said Convention by fourteen Delegates.—That the Hon. JOHN MILLS and the Hon. GAYTON P. OSGOOD be requested to act as delegates from the Commonwealth at large, and that the several County Committees be requested to take such measures as they may think expedient to cause each Congressional District in the Commonwealth to be represented by one delegate in said Convention.

Resolved, This Convention entertain a high regard for the character, services and talents of the

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York; and that they recommend to their political friends in this Commonwealth to support him as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, subject, however, to the decision of a National Convention.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and independence of the

Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia; and that we recommend that gentleman to our fellow citizens as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of these United States, subject, however, to the decision of a National Convention.

Resolved, That the firm, consistent and unwavering attachment to sound Democratic principles, manifested by the

Hon. MARCUS MORTON,

as well as those distinguished talents, urbanity, impartiality and devotion to the cause of the people, which his enemies allow him to possess, pre-eminently fit him to be the Governor of this Commonwealth, for which office we hereby nominate him.

Resolved, That we recommend to the suffrages of the Democrats of this Commonwealth for the office of Lieutenant Governor, the

Hon. WILLIAM FOSTER, of Boston,

a thorough and substantial Democrat, whose influence and power are sufficiently known throughout the whole Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute the General State Committee, of one from each Congressional District, and two from the Commonwealth at large:—viz:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| District No. 1. | John Binney, of Boston. |
| " 2. | Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Gloucester. |
| " 3. | Gayton P. Osgood, of Springfield. |
| " 4. | John Wade, of Woburn. |
| " 5. | Maturin L. Fisher, of Worcester. |
| " 6. | Hazel Purple, of Gill. |
| " 7. | David Carson, of Dalton. |
| " 8. | James W. Crooks, of Springfield. |
| " 9. | Ebenezer Seaver, of Roxbury. |
| " 10. | Elihu P. Hathaway, of Freetown. |
| " 11. | Henry Crocker, of Barnstable. |
| " 12. | Bridgman Russell, of Plymouth. |
| " 13. | Abel Cushing, of Dorchester. |
| " 14. | John W. James, of Boston. |

Resolved, That the General State Committee be requested to meet on the 24th of March, inst., and organize by choosing a Chairman and a Recording Secretary of the same, and a Corresponding Secretary to correspond with the members of the Committee on all important subjects, and with members of the Democratic party in the different counties of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Democratic citizens of the several counties in the Commonwealth to choose County Committees, and cause the names of the individuals composing such committees to be communicated to the State Committee, and that the County Committee request Democratic citizens of the several towns in each county to choose town committees, and return the names of such town committees to their respective county committees, to the end that the views and feelings of the Democracy of all the counties and towns in the Commonwealth, by intercommunication on all important political subjects, may be concentrated.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State Committee to take a general superintendence of all matters connected with the cause of Democracy throughout the Commonwealth; that it is the duty of the County Committees to call conventions of the Democratic citizens of the counties before the election of any county officers, in season to make nominations and effective arrangements for elections, and that it is the duty of town committees to call meetings of the Democratic citizens of towns, in season to make nominations for representatives, and to make the necessary preparations for all elections, and for the sake of the common good of the whole people to urge the necessity of forgetting all minor conflicting interests which may exist among any of us, in order to bring our whole Democratic strength to the polls.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with all the Resolves, be signed by the Chairman of the Committee chosen to draft the Resolves, and the Chairman and Secretary of this and the former meetings, and published in all the Democratic newspapers within this Commonwealth.

LEONATHAN P. HATHAWAY,
JABEZ P. THOMPSON,
FRIDRICK ROBINSON,
ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.,
THOS. F. PLUNKETT,
DAVID SAVILE, } Secretaries.

Senor Joaquim Cesar de Figueiredo Morao has been recognized by the U. States as Charge d'Affaires of Portugal.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.
NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Rhone, Captain Rocket, we have French papers to Feb. 11th.—*Journal Com.*

The several Bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies had elected an enlarged Committee on the American indemnity bill. Every Bureau except one returned a member friendly to the ministry and to the bill.

The unanimous vote of the Senate of the U. States, adopting their Report with the Resolution that no action was then necessary, had been received.

The Great Northern Powers had determined to make a considerable reduction in their military forces.

The question of "reform" in the French Constitution, so as to increase the number of voters, was producing a good deal of discussion.

Money Stocks were rising.

London, Feb. 7.—Consols, 92 7/8 a 1-4.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The question of the American indemnity has been examined in the bureaux, or standing committees of the chamber of Deputies. The investigation commenced with an inquiry into the motives which induced Ministers to allow the President of the United States to suppose that the concurrence of the French Chambers was unnecessary to the fulfilment of the treaty. The interval which had elapsed between the exchange and ratification of the treaty and its presentation to the chamber, was next made the subject of severe comment, inasmuch as General Jackson, who, in consequence of the promises made to him, confidently reckoned upon the adoption of the bill, had conceived himself authorized to draw upon the French Government.

In several of the bureaux Ministers were taxed with having furnished incomplete and mutilated documents and with having kept back the correspondence which took place between the United States and the French Government previously to 1831. It was also alleged that the meagre documents which had been presented to the Chamber contained no memoir or other papers from the American agents, clearly establishing the origin of the claims and producing evidence of their amount. In reply to these charges Ministers urged the impossibility of printing the immense mass of documents that referred to the liquidation of the accounts, adding that if required, they should be communicated to the members of the Commission. The Ministerial Deputies insisted on the impolicy of alienating from France so old and firm an ally as America. Almost all the Commissioners named in the bureaux pronounced themselves in favor of the grant, though from different motives.

M. Dufaure appears to be the only Member of the Commission whose opinion has not been gained over beforehand to the measure. The nominations were warmly contested. In the 1st bureau, M. Ganneron, a Ministerialist, was named by a majority of 23 votes against 21.—the number obtained by his opponent, M. Salvator. In the 2d bureau, M. Meynard, a Ministerialist, obtained 26 votes; M. Lepelletier d'Aunay, his opponent, 18. In the 3d bureau, M. Benjamin Delessert, was named by a considerable majority. The Hon. Deputy, who was a Member of the majority of the Commission of 1831, has abandoned the opinion which he then entertained. His opponent, M. Mathieu, obtained only 7 votes. In the 4th bureau, M. Dumon, a Ministerialist, was named by a majority of 23 votes against 17, obtained by M. Bresson. M. Ducos, a Deputy of Bordeaux, and consequently in favour of the indemnity, was named in the 5th bureau. He obtained 26 votes, M. Lambert 15. M. Dufaure, an opposition deputy, who was named in the 6th bureau, obtained 34 votes; his opponents 14. In the 7th bureau, the election was in favour of Ministers. M. Croissant having obtained 31 votes; Messrs. Bignon and Calmon only 13. The choice of the 8th bureau was Ministerialist; M. Fleury de Chaboulon obtained 23 votes; M. Berenger 19. In the 9th bureau, M. de Remusat, a Ministerialist, who obtained 25 votes, was named by a majority of only one over his opponent, M. Berryer, who obtained 24. The latter confidentially communicated some curious documents relative to the progress of the negotiation whilst M. Hyde de Neuville was French Minister in America. From their contents it would seem that the claim of the United States might be successfully contested on the ground of the existence of counter-claims. Altogether 406 Deputies were present in the bureaux.

Paris, 6th February.—The great question, the American question, is at length the order of the day.

Yesterday the private discussion commenced. On the first trial, 5 bureaux out of 9, of which the Chamber is composed, decided in favor of the law. Strictly speaking, it may be said that 6 are in its favor. It must not be too hastily concluded that this trial is decisive of the vote of the Chamber, for it has been observed that in the bureaux the question was by no means made a Cabinet question, it was considered simply a question of justice, of equity, and national honor; thus among the six ministerials who were not in favor of a rejection, three asked for more ample information, and more ample documents. The three other bureaux did not require the rejection of the law but a suspension of all discussion until the American nation, through the organ of its representatives had made known if it adopted the hostile intentions of the President or not. Others required that we should stop at the first estimation of the indemnity, thirteen millions, and others, in fine, that new negotiations should be opened. Influential speakers maintained that the bureaux had no right to amend the proposed law; that it was more constitutional to reject it, simply expressing a desire that Ministers would again direct their attention to this question, which might involve a just claim to indemnity on the part of America.

All the bureaux, *au reste*, agree in blaming the conduct of the French Ministers, in concluding the treaty of 1831. They go so far even as to assert that the 25 millions may be voted with a clause condemning the conduct of the French Ministers in the affair, and doing justice to the good faith of America.

You may be convinced that the Chamber will discuss this question without passion or resentment, but with calm deliberation, and that they will be required to be informed of every thing before deciding.

London, February 3. Letters of the 30th ult. from St. Sebastian, announce that "a brig and gunboats from that port, in cruising off the coast of Biscay, have captured a steamboat bound from England to the Carlists. She had on board 4000 muskets, a large sum of money, and 12 Spanish officers. The flotilla brought its prize into the Port of Le Passage. This capture is considered the more important, as Zumalacaregui relied upon these arms, and had actually announced their arrival, for equipping the recruits, which he is now raising in the four Provinces."

London, Feb. 5.—A meeting of the 'Trades' Union took place in Dublin on Monday. Mr O'Connell attended, and was loudly cheered on entering.

London, Feb. 6.—Lord Londonderry is, it appears, appointed ambassador to the Emperor Nicholas.

Spain.—The *Indicador* of Bordeaux, of the 5th ult., gives the following extract of a letter of the 29th ult. from the frontier:—"Gen. Mina published on the 25th, a Bando, announcing that all absent heads of families of the Kingdom of Navarre, whether in Spain, in France, or elsewhere, must return within 8 days, under the penalty of having their property confiscated."

A bloody affray has occurred in Frankfurt, Germany, between the villagers and some Russian troops, in which much blood was shed on both sides.

Havre, Feb. 7.—Our rates for Potts have experienced a further advance of about 50c. per 4 ko. since our last; but at our quotations there are few purchasers. Coffee—We have had a low sale of Coffee, and the market closes with a decline of 1 to 2 cents per 4 ko. principally on St. Domingo. Cotton.—This article has continued to experience a fair demand from the Trade, since the beginning of the month, without any material variation in prices. The sales have amounted to 5912 bales, consisting of 1975 bales Louisiana at 122 50 to 130; 2573 do. of India at 124 50 to 131; 361 bales Pernambuco at 130 10 to 131; 243 bales Bahia at 130 to 131; and 420 bales St. Domingo at 132; the whole duty paid. The arrivals, per cent, are, 5152 bales, of which 4987 bales United States, and 165

Brazil, 55 bales American Potts have been received from N. York. We have heard of no further transactions in this article. Indigo—The market has remained dull. We have only to notice a sale of 2 chests fine Manila, at 550, duty paid.

Rice—The Henry IV has imported 270 tonnes and 27 bbls from Charleston, which were previously sold at 50 c. We have since had sales of 200 tonnes fine Carolina, expected from Charleston by the Globe, at 60 c. and 155 do. do. by the Jackson at 50 c. These transactions establish a slight advance, but the demand has subsided, and our quotations are heavy. Tens—4 chests. Havana have been taken in bond, for re-exportation, at 30 c.; there are few purchasers and sales are difficult. Wholehose has experienced no variation—1 ton Southern hose obtained 1100, duty paid.

Prices of Ashes, Feb. 12th. 1835. Feeds 4500. 200 bales St. Domingo Coffee sold at 67 1/2, quoted at 70; 100 Rio at 71 1/2; fine Havana, scarce.

Sales at Havre, Feb. 7.—550 bales Orleans Cotton at 123 a 126; 75 Georgia at 130 a 131; 400 c. various Caracass Indigo at 71 50—29 tons new Rice at 30 1/2—175 cases green Senegal by auction at 85 80—50 bales Sicily Sumac, at 21 21 1/2 50, and 49 by auction at 151 50 a 171.

Sales 9th—384 bales Louisiana Cotton at 127 a 132 50—200 Georgia at 126 1/2—200 tons new rice at 24 50—8 mil whalebone 162 50.

On the 4th, the Liverpool Cotton market was in a very animated condition, 10,000 bales were sold with an advance of 1/4 d. On the 5th, business was checked by the arrival of 14 ships from the United States.

Capt. Burn has placed in our hands for publication, documents, which will appear in the Post tomorrow, proving the complete falsehood of the certificate signed by Samuel Etheridge, and published in the Boston Atlas of Saturday.

The Execution of Boyington at Mobile, an account of which may be found upon our First Page, presented one of the most remarkable scenes (his attempted escape) upon record. Boyington formerly lived in this city.

Fortifications, &c.—The U. S. Senate having refused to make the appropriations which the safety of the country required, the States are taking care of themselves—movements have been made in Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts for the public security. The Federalists squealed at the proposition in our Legislature, but most of them see the necessity for its adoption, and some of them advocate it. The Gazette, in reporting Mr Rantoul's remarks upon this subject, attributed to him this remark—"Massachusetts was once before thrown upon her own resources for her defence," &c. He said "Massachusetts conceived herself once before thrown upon her own resources," &c.

The Journal of Commerce, in noticing the monthly statement of the U. S. Bank on the 1st inst., says—

"In our estimation, this extension of the business of the Bank at this time is excessive and dangerous. The fact that the Bank has increased its indebtedness to the local Banks so rapidly, shows that it pushes ahead of them in creating the present plethora in the money market. When we consider the declarations made last winter of the policy of curtailment which was rendered necessary by the short period remaining for winding up the concerns of the Bank, the policy now pursued seems contradictory and inexplicable. Although we never believed such curtailments necessary as were then insisted on, we do think that the circumstances of the Bank should prevent it from a great extension of its loans, and at any rate should confine its scale of extension rather below than above that of institutions whose end is not at hand."

Sixteen Seamen, belonging to the packet ship Francis Depart, were brought before the Circuit Court, in New York, on Wednesday, charged with an attempt to make a revolt on board said ship, in the roadstead of Havre, on the 16th of February last. The New York Sun says:—

"The ship had cleared and was towed out of port by a steamboat and when in the roadstead, 19 of the 21 seamen on board being under the influence of drink, and pulling the line that attached the ship to the steamboat, and took possession of the ship, so far, as to nullify the authority of the officers. One of them seized the helm, and endeavored to run the ship on shore, but which was not effected, when they cast anchor, and for some time refused to proceed on the voyage. The same day however they agreed to return to their duty, which they did and conducted well during the voyage to this port."

They were all examined—ten committed for further examination, and the rest discharged. They ascribed their misconduct to intemperance.

The Baltimore Republican, second to no paper in the country for ability and zeal, has met with the most gratifying encouragement during the past year, "which places it," say its Editors, "in as prosperous a condition as any other paper in the city." We are truly happy to learn this good news from the Messrs Barker, and hope that their success may be commensurate with their merits.

The small note business is in a bad way for the Bankers—the bank debate in our Legislature will probably result in a refusal to grant any more charters, and in the adoption of a bill restricting the circulation of small notes.

Miss Jarman and Mr Ternan appear at the Tremont Theatre this evening—the great popularity they won by their admirable performances while here a few months since, will no doubt secure to them a success during their present engagement equal to that which rewarded their efforts upon their first visit.

"He is the true Amphitryon who gives good dinners,"

Green peas and salmon were served up by Messrs Parker & Corey, at their Restaurant on Friday last.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The American ship Lyon, Capt Bursley, (brother of Capt B. of the N. Y. packet ship Orpheus) bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, was lost on the 1st Feb. on a ledge of rock a short distance from Port Patrick, near the Irish coast. The captain and ten of the crew perished! Three only of the crew were saved.

The Lyon is owned by Benj. Rich & Son, of this city, and was insured.

From Jamaica.—The ship Orbit brings dates from Kingston to 17th Feb. All alarm respecting the partly emancipated slaves had subsided—some little difficulty was, however, experienced in getting them to work their usual quantum. It was feared short crops of the staple commodities of the island would be the result—emigrants from England, in number 452, comprising women and children, had arrived at Amato bay in the Flora—they expressed themselves highly delighted with the kind treatment they received.

A curious phenomenon has been witnessed at Jamaica and New Grenada—many suppose it to have been caused by some sudden volcanic action in the neighborhood.—N. Y. Star.

The Alarm of Fire this afternoon at about five o'clock came from the Refinery of Mr Francis McGirr on the neck. The building at the one extremity of the long range of wooden buildings was nearly destroyed.—Damage probably about \$500.—Saturday's Galaxy, 97.

POLICE COURT.

Rufus Burns, for the third time, within the past week, was called upon to answer to the charge of permitting ardent spirits to be sold and drunk in and about his premises in Merrimac street, without having obtained a license so to do. A shirtless vagabond was seen, by three police officers, to enter Burns' cafe, and, dodging round a screen, which Burns, from excessive modesty doubtless, had erected to veil the mysteries of his operations from the pestiferous curiosity of spies, called for a nipper of brandy, which was handed to him by a woman; but, to make assurance doubly sure, what the liquor actually was, with which the varlet moistened his clay, each of the witnesses took the agreeable and delicate liberty of smelling his breath, when he came out. Burns, as heretofore, pleaded his own cause, and with his usual success and originality. In the first place, he plausibly contended, "that the smelling, which he didn't consider a very polite trick on the part of the gentlemen, who testified, was a plain and positive proof that the witnesses wasn't certain like that the man called for brandy; for if they heard him say brandy, what need was there of smelling on him?—Certainly none; and if they could not trust their own eyes, his honor ought not to trust their noses; besides, the liquor was not sold by him, but by a woman, and could a man be finable because a woman stole a hog, when he wasn't nowhere where the hog was? No, the honorable court would never sanction such an injustice as that." The Court, of course, did not attempt to answer so unanswerable a defence, and manifested its sense of its cogency by saying—"It is positively proved that the liquor was sold, as alleged, and as it is at least the third offence, the defendant must pay the highest fine of \$20." Burns, with his customary unconquerable pertinacity, to die game to the last, claimed an appeal, and entered into bonds of \$100 to prosecute it.

A Street Solicitor.—John Charles, a young crisy crowned concupiscent colored callant, somewhere about 18 years of age, was arraigned for an assault on Mrs Sophia Brown, a colored dame of good repute.—Mrs Brown was wending her way up the Hill, with a bundle, when Master John Charles very politely offered to see her home, which she, being a married woman, and not wishing to provoke scandal, very promptly and virtuously declined. He then seized the bundle, and attempted to make her accept of his protection, by a few thumps. This mode of coaxing, instead of obtaining her consent, only drew from her a cry of "Watch," and Master John Charles was accordingly captured, and the facts turning out as alleged, he was fined \$3.00 and costs; and if not paid within ten days, then two months in the house of correction.

Extensive Forgery.—At the Municipal Court, Miss Adeline Butler, a colored girl, aged 13 years, was convicted, on two indictments, of forging two orders of twenty-five cents each, "for one pound of pork, one quart of beans, and the balance in bread." It would be manifestly improper to give the entire particulars of this affair, as it is impossible to foresee what might be their effect upon the commercial community. From some circumstances, which have transpired, it appears that the offence was very premeditated, and had for some time been contemplated, as the defendant's affairs had been long in an embarrassed condition, and this forgery was a dernier resort to sustain an exhausted credit.—Fined \$40, or imprisonment in the common jail.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 14.—Nothing of special interest transpired in the Senate.

In the House, bill to incorporate the Warren Insurance Company in Boston, was read a third time, and then laid on the table. Resolve for the protection of Rainsford Island passed in concurrence. A petition from inhabitants of Newbury, on the subject of distributing the school fund among the several school districts in this Commonwealth, was referred. An order was submitted by Mr Foster, of Brimfield, for the suppression of the issue of small bills by any banks that may hereafter be incorporated—laid on the table. Bill to incorporate the Fall River Mill Road, Railroad and Ferry Company; authorizing Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, to extend his wharf—passed to a third reading.—Bills to incorporate Boston Union Manufacturing Company; Northampton do.; Northampton Female Seminary; the Samaritan Asylum for Indigent Children; the Trustees of the Hawes Burying Ground at South Boston; the South Boston Association; to establish a Fire Department in Duxbury; concerning County Commissioners in the counties of Dukes and Nantucket—severally passed to be engrossed. The South Boston Association passed to a third reading. Resolve on petition of Charles Lewis and William H. Richardson, passed in concurrence. Bill authorizing the widening of a bridge in Ipswich, was passed over. Bills authorizing the erection of a bridge in Dennis do.; the construction of a Wharf and Marine Railway in the harbor of Edgartown; concerning the terms of Courts in Bristol County—passed to a third reading.

An arrest.—Col. Swift, the Mayor of Philadelphia, has succeeded in arresting one of the most skillful counterfeiters in the United States, if not the very chief of the craft. He has also secured all the implements of the culprit's labor—the steel dies, presses, stamps, perfected plates, and every thing connected with the art and mystery of counterfeiting. We are not permitted as yet to give the name and all the minute particulars of this arrest, but we feel well convinced that when the whole history of the transaction is submitted to the public, the highest praise will be awarded to the mayor, for his indefatigable exertions to bring to justice so accomplished a villain.—Phil. Gaz.

The Baltimore Chronicle asserts that nothing but the basest self-servicery to the Executive could have induced the House to give the vote for placing three millions at the disposal of the President. The National Gazette well asks in reply, "Can John Q. Adams, James Harper, Messrs. Coulter, Denny, &c., be charged with the basest subservicery?" They voted in the affirmative.

Dug out alive.—An unlucky individual, while walking down William street yesterday, just below our office, was buried in a snow drift which happened to fall from the roof of the building which he was passing.—The weight which fell upon him was no doubt sufficient to "smash every bone in his body," but luckily the substance not being so hard as his own precious person, he was dug out unhurt—pretty well watered, it is true.—N. Y. Sun.

Lieutenant Governor Armstrong, of Massachusetts, appears to have set up for himself. He issues his proclamation for "fast day," without the customary notice, "by and with the advice and consent of the Council."—U. S. Gaz.

Twenty-fourth Congress.—The number of members already chosen is 142—the number to be elected 97.

BY THE STEAMBOAT MAIL.

Naval.—The Journal of Commerce of Saturday says—"The U. S. frigate Constitution, Commodore Eliot, is expected to sail to-morrow for Havre, and thence proceed to the Mediterranean, or return to the United States with Mr Livingston on board, according to circumstances. She is a beautiful ship, and officered and manned with first rate seamen. She carries 44 guns, besides supernumeraries, and about 500 men."

The brig Neptune, from Bermuda, brings dates to 3d inst. No news of importance.

There was a disastrous fire at Schenectady, a few days since.

From the New Orleans Bee, Feb. 26th.

From Mexico.—By dates from Mexico, the 2d instant, we have received advices of the resignation of Santa Anna of the chief magistracy of the Mexican republic. The Congress having nominally accepted his resignation, they ordered the election of a president for a subsequent day; and elected General Miguel Barragan, president during the interval—through the influence of Santa Anna. By a third decree of the Congress, the office of vice-president was declared null; so that Gomez Farias was obliged to resign; and commotion appeared the order of that day, secretly agitated by Santa Anna, that the necessity of his permanently resuming his authority might be rendered ostensible.

Earthquake at Guatemala.—We learn from Capt King, of the schooner Despatch, that, towards the close of January, severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Omoa and vicinity for four and five days in succession; the noise was like the firing of heavy cannon; ashes fell on the deck of the Despatch to the depth of a quarter of an inch. Capt K. was informed at Omoa that an Indian village, about 50 miles in the interior, had been destroyed, with all the inhabitants, except four who were at the time on the mountains: we think this will explain the phenomenon of ashes falling at Jamaica; at any rate, the time is coincident.—Journal of Com.

Later from Buenos Ayres.—By the bark Statira, Capt Curtis, we have received Buenos Ayres papers to Jan 10, one week later than our previous advices—the only portion of their contents interesting to our readers, is a correspondence between the American Secretary of State and the Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Buenos Ayres.—Ibid.

Arrest of Murderers.—We learn from the Florida Courier that the father and two sons by the name of King, who, assisted by others, committed the horrid massacre at St Mary's (Georgia) upon the family of a Mrs Casey, have been captured near Jacksonville, (Fla.) by the Sheriff of Duval County. There was found upon them a pocket pistol, loaded with powder and three balls, besides which each of them was armed with a good knife. They however made no resistance, on being taken into custody. They were to be sent, under guard, to the State of Georgia for trial. The other accomplices in the massacre were arrested soon after the crime was committed, and are confined in Jefferson (Geo.) Jail.—Ibid.

Another French Visitor.—The French corvette Ceres, of 24 guns, Capt. de Saint, arrived yesterday from Brest, having left that port on the 24th of January, only four days after the D'Assus. She probably brought duplicates of the same despatches, and possibly others in addition.—Ibid.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Government of the Washington Society of the year 1835, will be held at Concert Hall THIS EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.

NATH'L P. SNELLING, Secy.,
Punctual attendance is requested.

REPUBLICANS OF WARD 3.—You are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the War Room, for the purpose of organising a Democratic Club, mid 6

W. L. I.—The members of the Washington Light Infantry are ordered to attend a meeting of the Company at Concert Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance. Per order,
J. L. BARBER, Clerk.

PUBLIC LECTURES.—Mr JONES proposes to give a course of ten or twelve Lectures, both new and old, and theoretical, on the science of Phrenology, illustrated principally by facts collected from his own observation.

The course will be given at the Masonic Temple, on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission at the door, 25 cents.

Tickets for the evening or the course, may be had at the Bookstore generally, and at the door of the Hall. Tickets for the course, \$2. 15-16

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. d 16

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832 may be had at this office. sept 25

MARRIED.—In this city, on Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Streeter, Anthony Ford to Mary C Hopkins.

In Brookline, on Thursday evening, by Rev Dr Pierce, Ebe nezer Richards to Theoline Tilden, daughter of Thomas Tilden Esq.

DIED.—In this city, on Friday evening last, David, youngest child of David and Eliza Pulsifer, 20 months.

In South Boston, yesterday morning, Benj J. Gurney, 67.—Funeral to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Daniel Emery, 28. Papers in Charleston and Columbia S. C. will please insert the above.

IMPORTATIONS.—BUENOS AYRES.—Bark Chalcedony—5823 ox and cow hides—67 bales wool and skins—30 pipes marrow—69 bales of wool—1 pig native skins—10 do miz.

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.—Ship Atlas—430 bbls whale 150 do sperm oil.

TRINIDAD.—Bark Cordelia—262 bbls, 4 bbls molasses—13 tons, 7 hbls, 50 bbls honey.

MANSANILLA.—Bark Jane—169 logs mahogany—48 do cedar—4600 bbls palm leaf—422 palm leaf cocoons—12 hbls honey—40 do molasses—35 do sugar—2 bags tortoise shell.

HAVANA.—536 hbls, 5 bbls molasses—597 boxes, 100,000 cigars—4 do miz.

NEW ORLEANS.—Bark Norfolk—335 hbls, 1 bbl sugar—780 kegs lard—731 bales cotton.

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—MARCH 14, 1835.

ARRIVED.

Ship Atlas, Gardner, South Atlantic Ocean, with 250 bbls whale and 150 do sperm oil.

Ship Nile, Blanchard, New Orleans 13th, S W Pass 14th ult.

Bark Chalcedony, Sumner, Rio Janeiro 2d Jan. Spoke in lat 30 S, lon 20 W, ship Brighton, Tuckerman, 74 days lat Society Islands from New Bedford, with 2400 bbls oil.

Bark Jane, Green, Mansanilla 14th ult. Left on Am vessel, spoke 10th, off Cape Antonio, ship Equator, 48 days from Liverpool for New Orleans; 21st, lat 24, lon 94, sch. Despatch, 23 days from Honduras for New York; 25th, Loo Key Beacon N W 4 leagues, brig Tiberius, New Orleans, for Philad; 24th, a sch from Trinidad, did not learn where bound.

AUCTION SALES.

INSOLVENCY OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The accounts of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, Nos 39 and 41 Washington street, by either of the subscribers.

PENILENS WHITNEY,
JAMES A. BEE.

Boston, March 7, 1855.

A. B. the business of the above firm will be carried on by the subscriber, at the above mentioned place.

PRINTED BY WHITNEY.

ACTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

The subscriber offers his services to the public as a
BUYER, SELLER AND COMMISSIONER.

MARK BYRNE,
 Cash advanced on consignments and invoices—and the
 most prompt attention given to effecting favorable returns.

3.) Cash advanced on Goods left for public sale.
m3—epu3m

JOHN S. JOHNSTON & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of Timothy Minott Baker and Ebenezer Alexander, Jr. under the firm of Baker & Alexander, was dissolved on the 7th instant, by the decease of the junior partner. The business of and copartnership will be

sent by the subscriber, who will continue the Evening American and Private Sales of Books and Miscellaneous Articles, at the old stand No. 46 Washington street.
 T. M. BAKER, Surviving Partner.
 TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On Monday, the 6th day of April next at 3 o'clock, P. M.
 —That previously sold at private sale—
 the Dwelling House, Barn, and about one and a half acres of land—it being a part of the real estate of Elizabeth White, late of Roxbury, (widow) deceased. Said estate is situated in

This Evening, at office.

A variety of Books in the various departments of English literature. Likewise blank books—paper—quills—lead pencils—ink—blacking—straps &c. &c.

Clothes—ready made clothing—dry goods—hardware—fancy articles &c. &c.

BY DANIEL HERSEY,
Office No 29 Exchange street.
SHERIFFS SALE

At the head of Wilkinson & Pratt's Wharf, Commercial St., the stock of sand and stone—consisting of cloughs—hats—boots and shoes—wine and porter—corks—liquors—painted iron furniture—cups and sundries—will be sold—formerly owned by DANIEL PARKMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

WARE AND BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.
On Monday, 23d inst, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
 —unless previously sold at private sale—
 small sail the wharf and flats, at the bottom of Poplar street, well calculated for a warehouse—formerly owned by Haskell Wharf—containing about 100,000 feet

for further particulars, inquire of **ROGERS & HAYDEN**,
adwharfingers, near Cragie's Bridge.

BY ABRAHAM F. HOWES,
GUARDIAN'S SALE.—REAL ESTATE.
In order of the Hon Judge of Probate in the County of Norfolk
will be sold at public auction,
on the premises—
Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
a undivided third part of 600 acres of Land, with the build-
ings thereon, situated on Jamaica Plain, Roxbury,
by Order of the Guardian.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM,
Office corner of Federal and Milk street
MARINE SHELLS.—ELEGANT PRINTS

quantity of Marine Shells, lately imported from the East
ies.
—At 11½ o'clock—

—At 12 o'clock—
an invoice of Canton goods—

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
This Evening, at 6½ o'clock, at office,
 collection of miscellaneous books—among which are Brit-
 drama 2v royal 8vo cloth—venman's Spanish and English
 2v 8vo—Ainsworth's Latin do—Howell's life of Johnson
 40—Davensport's gazetteer—Josephus complete 12 8vo—

theolog dict—Gil illus 8vo pits—Byron's wks 8v gilt—
Quixote 4v pits gilt—Nicholson's operative mechanic 2v
—Ferguson's Rome—quarto, octavo and pocket bibles—
ding's wks 14v London—Hunter's sacred biog 6v 8vo.

The books may be examined on the day of the sale.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
On Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, at office,
the Library of the late Rev. Samuel Greaves, embracing an

ture—among them are Bellamy's works 3 vols—Burgh's
ty—Campbell's four gospels 4v—Calvin's institutes 3v—
leton's Cicero 3v—Edwards's works—Storrs and Flate's

gy 2v—Horne's introduction 4v—John's biblical archae-
and Hebrew commonwealth—Johnson on change of air
s Koran 2v—Leland on revelation and view of deistical
rs 2v ed—Leighton's works 4v—McKnight on the epistles

12v—Scientia biblica 3v—Walker's, Massillon's, Em-
s, Faber's, Lothrop's, Abernethy's and Luckminster's
ons—Watts's works 7v 4to—Prior's life of Burke—Wit-

the covenant—Hahn's Hebrew bible—Kinnock's com
ary 4v—Hosennuller in nov test 5v—Lightfoot's opera—
son's Greek and Eng lexicon—Schleusner's lexicon 5v—
adi concord Græca, folio &c &c.

Catalogues may be had, and the books examined the day
ous to the sale.

BY J. M. ALLEN.

Corner of Milk and Congress street,
PRIME CLOTHING—WATCHES—TRUNKS.
Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, at office,

—A variety of Jewelry—brooches—pins—guard chains—

—At 11 o'clock—
superior boot top traveling trunks, assorted sizes, one ex-
ge.
—At 114 o'clock—

—Continued from Saturday last—
be sold to pay advances—about 100 English and Gene-
ver and gold watches of various descriptions, some war-
rant for time—1 superior mosaic gold lever watch, warrant

—At 1 o'clock—
 rose sales—a few demi-johns superior pale sherry wine—
 brown sherry wine.

DRY GOODS.
On Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, at office,
variety of dry goods, viz.—fine and sup broadcloths—flin-
nel—muslin and cotton—stuffs—

linen—wool and cotton stockings and socks—ladies plain and embroidered stockings—blankets—danish table-cup caubric and common prints—Marseilles and vesting—ladies and gents hosiery gloves—sewing cotton linens—French Floridies—gro de soie—satin—silk—Bordeaux

de nap siks—mens buck skin gloves—pins—lawns—
ions—4-4 fr calicoes—merino and crape shawls—em-
ed merino and thibet hdkts—sils and gingham unbel-
nted thibet and satin hdkts—luffs—ribbons—tapes

cess-tickings—linen damask—damask napkins—wors-
 —silk velvet—lans—thread gloves—German shawls—
 e hdkts—quilling—th bet shawls—artificial flowers—
 ack—linen bosoms—Holt's wire thread—linen do-

comforters—boas—tippets—fur capes—muslin do—bks
cats—choppis—drapery—mushins—hair brushes—im.
als—fancy soap &c &c.
an invoice comprising an elegant assortment of wro't

imitation hair combs, various sizes—shoe and sock
all warranted perfect and a prime article, worthy the
of traders, pedlers &c.
—At private sale—

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
Thursday the 6th day of March, at 10 o'clock,
at the Patent Stave Manufactory, 8 o'clock
of articles belonging to said establishment—con-

part of machinery—coo, er's tools—lathes—tools—
er articles, in the black smith's shop—1 horse—1 wag-
and sled—quantity of stock for manufacturing, and
er articles belonging to the works,

